



ALEXANDRIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29.

THE INTER-STATE Commerce bill is by no means the best bill that could have been formulated to secure the desired object. By it, as it is inoperative within State limits, the Midland Railroad, for instance, can, if it choose, charge more from Alexandria to Manassas than from Alexandria to Danville; and by it that same road can charge as much from Alexandria to Manassas as from Alexandria to New Orleans. But that it is anti-monopolistic in its purpose is made evident by the fact of the opposition it met with from all the railroad magnates and their agents. And yet, strange as it may appear to those who only look at the surface of things, the congress of the knights of labor at Washington has written a letter to the President requesting him to veto the bill. Thus the knights and the Goulds and the Huntingtons, whom simple minded people supposed were at each others throats, are as a band of brothers, striving for the same end. There are more things that have real existence in this world than are even dreamed of by the vast majority of people.

If THE flood of pension bills shall continue a little longer, every man, woman and child in the North will soon have a pension. Nearly all the men whose names were ever on the rolls of the Union army, no matter whether they were volunteers, substitutes or conscripts, good soldiers or bounty jumpers and deserters, well or sick, and the widows and children of those who are dead, already draw pensions, and yesterday a bill that had passed the House was passed by the Senate, pensioning the fathers and mothers not only of the dead soldiers, but of those who, since the war, have become at all disabled. Why not make a single job of it, and pass a bill giving a pension to every body in the North—excluding, of course, Confederate sympathizers, "to show which side was right!"

REPRESENTATIVE PHELPS, of New Jersey, a republican, contrasts most favorably with Messrs. Frye, Edmunds and others of his party in the Senate, and with Mr. Belmont, his political opponent in the House, in the matter of the fishery difficulty with Canada. While the latter gentlemen would rush the country, ill prepared as it is, heels over head into war with Great Britain, Mr. Phelps would adopt measures more in accordance with the spirit that should subsist between nations so intimately and extensively related, and that would permit Great Britain, without loss of self respect, to make such concessions as she may think right and proper in the premises.

MR. EDMUNDS says he should be glad to see the resources of the government obtained from importations and from "the little incidental matters of land, etc." What can the Senator mean? Has he joined the George forces? Such tricks are not unusual in younger men; but in one so mature as the Vermont Senator they indicate any thing else than commendable motives.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1887.

Two remarkable verdicts were rendered in the criminal court of this city to-day. Mrs. Emmons was pronounced sane, though proved to be insane; and Walker pronounced innocent, though proved to have shot and killed Miller from behind a screen.

The attempt to attribute the rejection of the Matthews nomination to a republican, and not to Northern democratic race animosity, is utterly refuted by the fact that recently when Sumner and O'Hara, the two negro members of the House, were absent, it was in vain that Northern democrats were sought to pair with them.

It is understood that Comptroller Trenchard, of South Carolina, a special adviser and defender of civil service reform, having determined to appoint his personal friend and fellow boarder, Mr. Abrahams, of this city, deputy comptroller, got Mr. J. R. Tucker to get some endorsements to warrant and sustain the appointment, and that all the Virginia democratic congressional delegation, except Mr. Daniel, recommended him at Mr. Tucker's request.

A sub-committee of the House Judiciary committee heard arguments to-day in favor of an appropriation for a grand national celebration in Philadelphia of the centenary of the adoption of the federal constitution. Among those present and in favor of the measure was Mr. Wirt Henry, of Virginia. The idea is not to interfere with the proposed celebration in this city.

It having been published that the election of representative Hiscock to the Senate in New York was the result of a Blaine scheme, and meant a solid New York Blaine delegation to the next national republican convention, Mr. Hiscock took the article over to Senator Miller to-day and asked him what he should say in reply to it.

Mr. Miller, whom Mr. Hiscock had defeated, told him the best thing he could do would be to say nothing.

The Washingtonians who attended the ex-Confederate concert in Alexandria last night express themselves as well pleased with the treatment they received.

It is reported that the President has said that should the interstate commerce bill become a law he will appoint no man on the commission created by it whose national reputation is not commensurate with the importance of the position. This induces some to think that Mr. J. R. Tucker may be one of the three democratic members. Others say that as the South will probably only have one of that three, the place will go to General Lawton, of Georgia, who is a favorite of the President, and also of Senator Brown, who is influential at the White House.

contrary to the constitution for a person to be designated to an office immediately after he has been rejected by the Senate for that office, having reference to the Matthews nomination. The caucus was prolonged and nothing determined upon, as the members got into a wrangle, which had not ceased when the hour for adjournment arrived.

Mr. Henry Watterson, who is now here, telegraphed in his paper last night that all the democratic senators and representatives and men of affairs whom he has met look with foreboding upon the future prospect of the party, and that the President is the only man who has his eyes closed, and that he sits with his back to the scene and says, "I believe I have done pretty well, considering."

There is rumor to-day to the effect that it is possible but not probable the President may veto the inter-state commerce bill. There is no doubt that more than half the congressmen who voted for the bill did so against their conviction, and solely because they thought that to vote otherwise would injure their chance of re-election. The Attorney General, to whom the bill has been referred, has in the past opposed it. To veto it would make the President solid with all the railroad interests, and then, too, to do so would be in accordance with the request of the knights of labor. But those who know the President best seem to think that the same influences that were effective with the congressmen who passed the bill will also be operative with him.

Representatives McAdoo, of New Jersey; Craine, of Texas, and Gibson, of West Virginia, addressed the Virginia democratic association of this city last night. Mr. McAdoo mildly supported civil service reform; Mr. Craine spoke of that reform as it deserved to be, and attributed to it all the defeats the democracy has sustained since it was inaugurated, and Mr. Gibson rallied Mr. McAdoo for his support of such an undemocratic measure.

The House to-day considered the report of its judiciary committee allowing Mr. Aiken of South Carolina, his pay and mileage, though he has been prevented by illness from coming to Washington during the entire session of the 49th Congress and from taking the required oath. The report was adopted. The Virginians in the House hope to have the bill for paying Virginia some of the money due her by the government taken up and passed this afternoon.

The Senate to-day after the morning business, among which was the reception of a favorable report on the bill to protect the morals of the girls of this city, went on the calendar, but did not reach the bill for the claim of J. H. Maddox, of Alexandria.

It is currently reported to-day that both Secretary Manning and Treasurer Jordan are to resign, and that both will go into the same national bank at New York, one as president and the other as vice president.

A resolution was introduced in the House yesterday directing the government officers to do what is necessary to secure to-day that by certain persons among them Virginia, of the amounts they owe on bonds in which the Government, as trustee, years ago invested certain Indian monies.

On Tuesday next the House commerce committee will hear one advocate and one opponent of the bill to enlarge the limits of the New York customs district at the expense of that of the Norfolk district.

This is the last day allowed by law for the President to sign the Mexican pensions bill.

WEALTH OF THE PRESIDENTS.—Of the earlier Presidents Washington was the wealthiest. When he died his estate at a moderate valuation was worth \$300,000. Adams was a poor man, but independent in his last years, thanks to the good management of his wife. Jefferson was wealthy when he became President, but lost his property and died insolvent. His home was sold and his daughter was saved from want by the generosity of South Carolina, which gave her thirty thousand dollars. Congress bought his library, and with the proceeds his debts were paid. All of his descendants are poor. Madison left a handsome property, and was wealthy when President. Congress bought his manuscript papers, paying \$30,000 for them. Mrs. Madison's son, Payne Todd, squandered her property, and in a few years after her husband's death she was poor. His estate was valued at \$250,000, in 1816.

An Italian physician has advanced a new theory of cholera and method of treatment. It is that the peculiar microbes of the disease resident in the intestinal canal and the blood are destroyed by borax. He recommends the internal administration of this compound in doses of seventy-five grains per day. His treatment is based upon his observation that during the fierce epidemic of 1864-'65 the workmen in seven adjacent borax factories were absolutely free from the disease, while the disease carried off one-third of the remainder of the inhabitants of the same villages. His argument is, therefore, that borax acts as a specific for the disease.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.—The subject of the dispute between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the Canadian fisheries was brought up in the British House of Commons yesterday afternoon, when Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, in answer to inquiries, said that the government had been conferring with the government of the United States on the question. The Canadian fisheries, he said, were very valuable, and the government had followed the policy concerning them which had been adopted by the preceding governments, and would maintain the right of the colonists, with every desire to conciliate the United States. The government was unable at present to narrate the whole course of the negotiations with the United States, but could state that a dispatch had been received which was of a pacific character and afforded material grounds for hope of a final settlement of the dispute. United States Minister Phelps had an hour's conference with the Marquis of Salisbury yesterday, at the Premier's request, to discuss the Canadian fisheries question. The conference was most cordial on both sides. Lord Salisbury expressed himself gratified at the general tone of the American press and people in the dispute, and he assured Mr. Phelps that England and Canada were equally desirous of an amicable adjustment of the whole case.

THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH SUIT.—In the case of Mahone vs. the Southern Telegraph Company, touching \$80,000 of Southern Telegraph bonds held by W. H. Peters, receiver of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, and a claim for advances made thereon by Bain & Bros, and the exceptions to said report filed by John S. Wise, attorney for certain bondholders, the United States District Court at Norfolk has ordered that the exceptions be sustained, and that Bain & Bros. or their assignees have no claim whatever upon said bonds for any advances made by them, and the court so ordered that Receiver Peters surrender to Charles T. Barry, commissioner, the \$80,000 bonds aforesaid, to be cancelled as invalid issues by said company. An appeal from that decree was granted. The court allowed a rehearing of a petition of C. C. Brown & Co., which had been denied last week, and it was granted at length by Col. Ingersoll, counsel for the petitioners, and again the motion was overruled. Judge Hughes filed an elaborate opinion, showing that the \$376,000 of bonds sought to be set up were never legally issued. An appeal was taken.

Michael Ischise, a Hungarian, who not long settled among the coal miners at Mount Carmel, Pa., lost his wife on Monday of last week. The next day he wanted to marry his dead wife's sister. She refusing, he attended the funeral on Wednesday, and, starting for New York, he returned with a countrywoman just landed from Hungary. Sunday was their wedding day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Portugal has imposed heavy duties on imported manufactured tobacco.

John Hunter, who was nominated for receiver of taxes by the democrats of Philadelphia, has declined.

The inhabitants of the Maldives Islands, in the Indian ocean, have deposed their Sultan and installed his nephew in his place.

The Tennessee Senate yesterday passed to its final reading the prohibition amendment to the constitution, the vote being yeas 31, nays 2.

John L. Sullivan, who reached New York Thursday with his broken left arm in a sling, called on a surgeon and had it re-broken and properly reset.

The ballot in the West Virginia Legislature, yesterday, for United States Senator, resulted: Camden, dem., 37; Willey, rep., 32; Burdette, greenbacker, 6; balance scattering; necessary to a choice 45.

Andrew Craig, aged 55, and Mrs. Mary Martin, aged 53, were married near Deerfield, Pa., Thursday. They are both rich, and the bride has been a widow a year only, and has no children. Craig was a bachelor, and the bride's mother died in 1880, aged 101 years. The bridegroom's father was 96 when he died, and was married twice after he was 75.

A lively shooting affair occurred in Washington last night about ten o'clock, in the bar-room at Welcker's. Senator Fair's son, James G. Fair, jr., was in the cafe, when ex-Congressman Page, of California, came in, and the young man asked him to drink. Page refused, and young Fair drew a pistol and fired. Page, luckily, hit the pistol, and the ball struck the ceiling. Page took the pistol away from young Fair and the latter was taken by a couple of servants across the street to his hotel, and put to bed.

A Helena, Mon., dispatch says that A. J. Seligman, E. W. Bach and Thos. West, officers of the Gregory mining company, while detained by the miners Wednesday, went on a tour of inspection of the works. Mr. Bach and Mr. West were finally allowed to go on the understanding that they would come back and try to raise money to pay the men to whom two months wages are due. At the office of J. and W. Seligman & Co., in New York, it was said yesterday afternoon that Mr. A. J. Seligman, held as a hostage by the miners at the company's mine in Montana, had been released. It is learned that the amount of cash sent from Helena to the mine in order to placate the captors of Mr. Seligman was \$30,000.

Farmers' Convention.

The committee appointed by the Woodlawn Agricultural Society at its January meeting to make arrangements for holding a convention of farmers of Northern Virginia, have secured Lannon's Opera House in Alexandria for February 8th, commencing at 10 a. m.

They cordially invite delegates from farmers' clubs and Granges in this section, and farmers generally, with their wives and daughters, to meet with us to confer together in the interest of agriculture.

The following questions have been selected for discussion, and some of the best practical farmers designated to prepare papers on the several subjects, to open the discussion.

1. Can farmers afford to use commercial fertilizers at present prices of corn wheat and hay?

2. Is the use of lime a benefit to lands and crops in this section; if so, which is the best, stone or oyster shells?

3. What is the best rotation of crops to improve the land and afford a profit from the crops grown?

4. What is the best practical method of feeding and caring for dairy stock during winter and summer?

5. To make the business of farming a success, does it require as close attention to details, and to keep as strict account of receipts and expenditures as the business of the merchant and of the manufacturer?

6. Is the co-operative plan of purchasing supplies for the farm and household of sufficient advantage to warrant its general adoption?

7. Shall we discourage the movement made to appropriate fifty thousand dollars from the State treasury for the benefit and encouragement of the State and some of the country agricultural fairs?

8. If a person has 100 acres of land and only means and ability to farm 50 acres profitably, would it be advisable to turn out one half and farm thoroughly, or struggle over the whole 100 acres?

9. Which are the most numerous and the most profitable in this section of the State, sheep or dogs?

By order of the committee.

N. W. PIERSON, Chairman.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The house of a farmer living near Richmond was robbed of \$750 yesterday during his absence.

Adam Lee, George Palmer and Rogers, (all colored) have been arrested in Danville for systematically robbing freight trains on the Richmond and Danville road.

First Lieutenant Louis H. Strother, First Infantry, has been detailed as military professor at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, in place of First Lieutenant John C. Gresham, Seventh Cavalry, who requested to be relieved to join his troop in Dakota.

COUPON LITIGATION.—The decision of the Court of Appeals, declaring that a tender of coupons for license tax is not to be regarded as a payment thereof, promises to result in considerable litigation. Yesterday C. E. Sherwood, a drummer for a New York house, who had made a tender of coupons to the treasurer of Norfolk, was arrested in Richmond. Mr. W. L. Royall took charge of his case and expects to apply to Judge Bond for a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Royall threatens to sue in the U. S. Circuit Court all parties connected with Sherwood's arrest. Mr. Royall also announces his determination to sue in the federal courts all members of grand juries that may indict in these cases. He will ask Judge Bond that the trial of such cases may take place in Alexandria, on the ground that his clients cannot get justice in Richmond.

Among the rarer operations of what is termed plastic, and by Sir James Paget "decorative" surgery, is that by which a new nose is formed by calling in the aid of the tissue of other parts of the body. This has been done by bringing a flap of skin cut from the forehead down over the nasal bones. The flap retains its connection with the deeper tissues at a point between the eyes by means of a small pedicle, and thus its blood vessels and nerves are not severed.

WHERE IS IT TO END?—Mr. Royall has sued the members of the grand jury that indicted him for battery, and Mr. Wyndham R. Meredith and the Indemnity Board for aiding and advising the grand jury to do so, in the United States Circuit court for \$10,000 damages. He freely announces his purpose to apply to Judge Bond for an order to remove his case for trial to Alexandria, where, thanks to the influence of that upright and sterling journal, the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE, he can get a fair and impartial trial according to the law.—Rich. Times.

Patriotic vs. Practical Politics—The True Remedy.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Your leading editorial of the 21st affords much food for thought, and, unlike most of what you write, when the subject is "the civil service reform humbug," it affirms little which the supporters of that reform are unwilling to admit. The justice of the inferences you draw from the facts stated, however, they emphatically deny.

After quoting with approbation the appalling threat of the Wilmington Star that North Carolina will vote republican in the next Presidential election unless the democrats return to the spoils system, pure and simple, you declare, with proper regret, that the day of patriotic politics and principles is past, and that no tie is now so strong as the "cohesive power of the spoils." You support this by appealing to the fact that the two great parties are clearly divided on not one of the great issues now before the country.

It is perfectly true, as you say, that in parties now, as such, there is as little patriotism as principle—the one main reason, by the way, for the existence of the mugwump—but such was not always the case with us, and because it is so now is no reason why it should so continue. Remove the cause and the evil will to a large extent disappear.

What then is the cause? Simply, this very doctrine—"To the victor belong the spoils"—of which the Alexandria GAZETTE is so stout a supporter. When was it not the case? When were the palmy days of the republic, which all allow once existed, when patriotism ruled and principle was the guiding star of parties? Was it not during our first forty years, before the evil day Andrew Jackson became President and inaugurated the spoils system, ejecting from office during his first term more persons than all his predecessors had displaced since the beginning?

But, we are told, if office ceases to be the reward of successful party service, voters will no longer take interest in elections, and a fatal apathy as to public affairs will fall upon the people. If such were the natural consequence of such a change, why has it not been proved so in our sister republic—for a republic in the best and highest sense it is in everything but name—Great Britain. There, when the reins of government change hands, a few dozen of the highest officials change with it and no more. Members of the civil service are as secure in their positions as military and naval officers. But has apathy ensued? Let the last three or four general elections, of which the recollection is fresh with all of us, answer. It is difficult to understand how anything could have excited wider interest or a fuller vote, nor is better proof needed that men, when permitted to do it, will divide on principle in politics and be quite as active and enthusiastic as when self is the predominant motive.

Again, it is notorious that, while the tone of politics in England has during the last half century great risen, it has in the United States proportionately declined. This is due to the utter extinction in that time of the spoils system in the one country and to its gradual but complete adoption in the other. During the 17th and 18th centuries, and even down to the present reign, the vices of the British civil service were monstrous; merit had little to do with appointment to office, and every thing went by favor. These evils have now been so fully eradicated and the merit system so firmly established that a recent premier said on the hustings that he could not count the appointment of a single clerk in government employment. In respect to gaining office in the mother country, the son of the peer at length stands on the same footing as the son of the peasant. The abuses which England has laid aside we have deliberately adopted, and the baleful influences from which their elimination relieved her have, in consequence, become our portion.

This is just what the civil service reformers claim, viz.: That as long as the party in possession of the executive branch of the government is allowed to control the appointment to all offices, were self interest will be the ruling motive of party activity, and a really higher tone in politics be impossible. Remove this motive by the introduction of the merit system, and principle will have a chance to be considered and to be in issue. Destroy the spoils system and Senators and Representatives in Congress will no longer be obliged to spend one-third of their time trying to get offices for their constituents, and will be enabled to give due attention to their duties as legislators.

L. M. B.

Fairfax county, Va., Jan. 29.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING BURIED ALIVE.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Springfield, of Louisville, Ky., were taking their two-year-old infant to the St. Louis Cemetery, in that city, for interment Saturday morning last when they were startled with peculiar noises issuing from the coffin. At first the parents were dumbfounded, but the father, placing his ear against the coffin lid, heard the baby's cries of what he thought to be his dead child. He tried to force open the lid but in vain. Placing the coffin on his shoulders he hurried to a neighboring grocery and, with a hatchet, burst the lid. The child, with outstretched arms and with the faintest cries, held its tiny hands out to him. The baby was taken back home, and, though very ill, is not beyond the hope of recovery. The strangest feature of the case is that the child was supposed to have died early the previous morning. A physician pronounced it dead. From the moment of its supposed demise the body was closely watched by the grief-stricken parents, and no sign of life was evident. It got icy cold, and was as stiff as a corpse. There were no signs of breathing and the eyes were set as in death. Several doctors who have been attracted to the case seem to think that the child was in a trance. The funeral procession was near the cemetery, and if the cries of the infant had not been so timely heard it would have in a few minutes been buried.

MANNING TO RESIGN.—A Washington dispatch says that there is no doubt that Secretary Manning will retire from the Cabinet about a month or so after Congress adjourns. The report about having already accepted the presidency of the new Western Bank of New York is premature, because the bank is not yet fully organized. In a month or more it will be completed and Mr. Manning offered the place which he will accept. The salary offered him is \$20,000 per year, and the work less than secretary of the treasury, for which he gets \$10,000. Mr. Manning had a long interview with the President yesterday, and the matter was fully arranged to this end. The President, while expressing sorrow that his Cabinet would have to be broken, did not desire to further compel Mr. Manning, in the present state of his health, to remain in the treasury.

The remedy for all pain, Salvation Oil.

25 cts.

It would make a stone image turn green with envy to observe the expression of profound disgust that settles down on the face of the doctor when he hears his patients praising Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

To-day's Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1887.

SENATE.

The credentials of Senator Hawley for the full term commencing March 4, 1887, were presented and placed on file.

Senate bill for the protection of the morals of minors in the district of Columbia was reported from the district committee and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution that, at the conclusion of the morning business each day the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bills and joint resolutions on the calendar and continue such consideration till two o'clock. Laid over.

The House cable railroad bill was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

A committee of conference was ordered on the House amendment to Senate bill to create a port of entry at Lewes, Del.

The Senate bill to amend the laws establishing the Yellowstone Park, which was under discussion yesterday, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Lanham, of Texas, a bill was passed appropriating \$10,000 to enable the commissioner of agriculture to make a special distribution of seed in the drought-stricken counties of Texas.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported resolutions which were adopted, setting apart Thursday next for the consideration of business reported by the committee on foreign affairs; and ordering a night session for Tuesday next for the consideration of business reported by the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, called up the resolution, reported from the committee on judiciary, reciting that D. Wyatt Aiken, representative from the third South Carolina District, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn in as a member, and in all probability will be unable to appear during the remainder of the Congress, but that he has subscribed to an oath of office before an officer authorized to administer oaths; and declaring that said oath be accepted and received by the House as Mr. Aiken's oath of office. The resolution was adopted.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Gladstone is confined to his bed with a slight cold.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Channel islands packet Brighton struck a rock during a fog off the island of Guernsey and foundered in fifteen minutes after striking. The crew and passengers were saved. The mails were lost.

CORK, Jan. 29.—The Municipal Council has, on motion of Mr. Atkins, adopted a resolution declaring that instead of the Irish people subscribing to the Queen's jubilee, it would be more fitting for the Prince of Wales to send relief to the Irish people in distress.

CAIRO, Jan. 29.—Dr. Dunker and Dr. Schweinfurth, the African explorers, though at first opposed to Stanley's views, now agree with him that the Congo route is the best one to take to reach Emin Pasha.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet will reconvene on February 14, when it is expected a new church bill will be presented.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—It is reported that the Hungarian Delegations will soon be summoned for a special session to vote credits for military preparations and debate other momentous questions.

DUBLIN, Jan. 29.—The last evictions at Coomsharr took place yesterday. Three tenants were ejected and their dwellings were levelled to the ground. Two other tenants who were evicted were reinstated as care-takers. Agent Roe again offered his previous terms, asking in the case of one tenant one gale's rent, and offering to pay the costs himself. The offer was rejected. There was some trouble between the police and the crowd of on lookers and some stones were thrown. The disturbance at one time threatened to become serious. Two villagers were hit with policemen's batons, but a magistrate interposed to prevent further trouble.

Safe Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—A special dispatch from Allentown, Pa., says: At three o'clock yesterday morning burglars broke into the office of Dr. J. G. Hillegass, of Pennsburg, and secured a safe weighing 1,200 pounds, in which was a large sum of money, bonds and papers valued at over \$50,000. They loaded it upon a truck car on the Perkiomen railroad and started south. Nearing McLean's station the whistle of a fast freight was heard approaching them on the same track. Not having time to unload, the burglars deserted the truck and ran off. The night was very dark and the engineer did not see the obstruction until his engine struck it with great force. The truck was shattered to splinters and the safe thrown into the ditch. The truck also contained a lot of bars, picks etc., stolen from a tool house, which were to have been used to pry open the safe. Fortunately no serious damage was done to the train. The safe was returned to its owner.

Sad Accident.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Jan. 29.—Advice have been received from Freeport of a sad accident which occurred there Thursday night. While a masquerade ball was in progress the paper head dress worn by Miss Cora Boulder, one of the maskers, caught fire from a bracket lamp near which she was standing. She immediately pulled the cap from her head and threw it upon the floor, but while endeavoring to trample it under foot, her dress, which was also trimmed with paper of different colors, caught fire, and she was burned to death in the presence of a hundred panic stricken people. The ladies present attempted to extinguish the flames by tearing off her

clothing, but the necessity of keeping the girl at a distance in the meanwhile prevented them from rendering any assistance until it was too late.

The Strike in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The strike of the longshoremen and coal handlers here continues, thirty thousand men being still idle. Several steamships which sailed to day were compelled to put to sea with an insufficient supply of coal. The steamship companies continue to employ Italians and others who refuse to join the strikers, and the work of loading and unloading is proceeding slowly. James E. Quinn, of the Executive Board of the Longshoremen's Union, was arrested at noon to-day by Deputy United States Marshal George Holmes, for conspiring to injure the business of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, in an action brought in the United States Circuit Court to recover \$20,000 damages. He was released on \$5,000 bail.

Preparing for Another Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29.—A Monongahela, Pa., special says: A convention of river coal miners is in session here to-day, to decide whether a demand will be made on the operators for an advance in the price of mining from 2 1/2 to 3 cents per bushel in the first three pools and from 2 to 2 1/2 cents in the fourth pool. There seems to be very little doubt but that the demand will be made as a number of the men have already quit work. The operators say they will not grant an advance at this time and a general strike will be inaugurated along the river at once. About 7,000 men are employed in the river mines.

Closing of a Bank.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Germania Savings Bank, 140 Newark avenue, closed its doors this morning. C. M. E. Schroeder, secretary and treasurer, is missing, and it is believed he has gone to Canada. There is a deficit of \$30,000 in the cash account. An application will be made for a receiver. The bank was incorporated March 29, 1871, and did an extensive savings and general banking business. Vice-President Louis A. Lienau says that the securities are intact and that the deficit will not exceed the figures named.

Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The case of Charles W. Coulston and his wife charged with malicious prosecution of Mrs. Mary Zeigler, and whose bondsmen surrendered their sureties yesterday, came before Judge Read this morning. Mrs. Coulston was discharged and her husband held in \$500 bail. Coulston eluded the police until late last night, when she was arrested by a detective on the steamship Pennland, at her dock in Jersey City. The Pennland was to sail for Antwerp this morning.

The Hog Cholera.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—The Indian swine breeders discussed at their annual meeting yesterday means of protecting their herds from cholera. Statistics were presented showing that during the last year the loss in the State alone from the ravages of the disease amounted to over \$4,000,000.

More Trouble at Newport News.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 29.—A large party of colored men armed with sticks and stones raided the pier at Newport News at one o'clock this morning and drove off men loading the Old Dominion steamer.

Killed by an Explosion.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The engine supplying electric light for South Chicago, exploded last night, instantly killing Myron Abbott. He was jammed in a corner and literally cooked.

Mrs. Emmons Sane.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The jury in the Emmons lunacy trial has rendered a verdict that Mrs. Emmons is sane and capable of managing her own affairs.

Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The jury in the case of George N. Walker charged with murdering John C. Miller to-day rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The Gazette.